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J. Isaac N. Tiffany Lodge, No. 13, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall over post office, Saturday evenings. Members of the order cordially invited to attend.
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Silver City Lodge, No. 8, meets at Masonic Hall, opposite the Hotel, every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. before the full moon each month. All visiting brethren invited to attend.
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Territorial Items.
Floyd Pierce, of Trinidad, was awarded the contract to build the \$10,000 school house for Springer. A wagon road across the mesa, between Hillsborough and Cold Springs, is now talked of. It would reduce the distance to the mines by nearly two miles.

The establishment of the Santa Fe National bank, as successor to the Second National, has by no means been abandoned. A number of moneyed men, including W. G. Simmons of St. Louis, have already agreed to take stock in the enterprise, and no doubt is entertained that it will be carried out.

The Territorial surveyor general has been notified that Mark Howell, of Roswell, has completed the survey of the boundary line between Chavez county and the state of Texas, having the cooperation of a Mr. Twitchell, representing the state of Texas. This line has long been in dispute. As now definitely located several fine ranches and farms are shown to be situated in New Mexico which heretofore were thought to be in Texas.

The reservoir for the Deming water works is near completion, and will hold sufficient quantity to furnish the town at all times and seasons. The engine and pump are being placed in position to exhaust the water from the well, in order that the work of excavation may be continued until a depth is reached that will admit of no doubt as to the supply. It is expected that pipe and other material will reach here in course of a few days and the line throughout the town will be laid at once. The new works will be complete in every detail.

The work of digging the well at the canaigre works at Deming has progressed very rapidly within the past few days. It was found necessary to place three pumps into service, before sufficient headway could be obtained over the flow in order to dig the well deeper. A depth of 65 feet has now been reached, and a magnificent flow obtained. The canaigre people, however, are determined to take no risk and the well will be sunk several feet yet. The engine and boilers have recently been placed in position, and the work on the buildings is being pushed forward with all possible speed. It is thought everything will be in operation by the latter part of December.

The proposition is being discussed among the members of the Deming Club, of varying the meeting of the Club with a weekly discussion of the question of tariff, not as a party question, or strictly political, but as a theory, or question of administration, regardless of partisan influence or bearing. The idea is a good one, and its adoption could hardly be otherwise than interesting and beneficial.

The Mongolians of the Territory are reported to be in a state of uneasiness, over the fact that they are compelled to be photographed by the United States government under the recent passage of the Chinese exclusion act, and they protest that the treatment of them by the government is unjust. Collector Hughes stated to a reporter of the Albuquerque Citizen a few days ago that they do not take kindly to the clause which compels them to register and have their pictures taken. The Chinese of Santa Fe have about all registered and in a short time a general move will be made upon the Chinese residents of other places.

E. W. Doll, of Eddy, was shot and seriously wounded in the left shoulder a few days ago by O. Gastinel. Mr. Doll was immediately taken to his home and placed under the care of a physician. The wound, though an ugly and painful one, is not considered dangerous and no serious results are anticipated. Mr. Gastinel was arrested and at his preliminary trial before Judge Potter was bound over in the sum of \$1,500 to await the action of the grand jury—Eddy Citizen.

Cattle Notes.
The fact can not longer be disguised that the cattle interests of Arizona are in a very deplorable condition. The summer rains have been confined to narrow limits, and the broad ranges have derived but little benefit. There are a few favored localities where feed is abundant, but in general the condition is very bad. The stockmen—those who survive the present drouth—will profit by this severe lesson, and will not only supplement the uncertain ranges by the fields of alfalfa, but will discover that it requires as much to feed a scrub animal as it does one double its price. A better grade of cattle will be placed upon the ranges, and while their number will be less, the calamity of overstocking will be avoided. As an industry it will bring far more satisfactory returns and place it upon a footing wherein the element of uncertainty will be entirely eliminated.—Tucson Enterprise.

A man named W. D. Hughes, claiming to be a ranch owner near Deming, recently had himself interviewed by a Denver News man, and got off the following: "There are ranches down in New Mexico which can round up about 100,000 head of steers, and of course there are dozens of others who have large, but much smaller herds. To give you an idea of the number of calves raised, I have known, time and again, when the ranges are green and the grass long, at least 75 per cent. of the entire cow herd to breed good healthy calves." He talks like a boomer of eight or ten years ago. It is doubtful if much over 100,000 steer, of all ages, could be at this time gathered in all New Mexico, and a 50 per cent. calf crop would be a good average as the ranges are at present.

The cattle market is low and will continue to be until the run of Indian Territory and western cattle is over. No permanent or material improvement can be looked for until November, and it may not come before the latter part of January. That it is positively coming and that within a very few months should be sufficient to encourage and bolster up those interested.

Tom Nance, a cow puncher, formerly in the employ of the Aztec Land and Cattle company, got into a quarrel with J. B. Mitchell, another cow puncher, at Holbrook, the other evening, and the former was killed, by being kicked about the head. Mitchell was a comparative stranger about the neighborhood, and after committing the deed he got on his horse and escaped.

Frank Graham, the Magdalena cattleman, will feed a large number of steers this winter on the alfalfa fields of Watrous and vicinity. He says cattle in the mountains of Socorro county are now in fair condition, but will not be able to go through the winter safely. He has been in Las Vegas this week arranging for his pastures.

P. P. Elder, or, as he calls himself, "calamity howler," uses a half column of space in last week's Kansas Farmer. Among other things he says: "This talk about reciprocity with foreign countries in meat, with the one hundred and fifty Funston inspectors at Kansas City (more properly 'meat taggers') is a gross delusion. Admitting that the export of cattle in the various forms, has increased from 100,000 head in 1880 to 675,000 for the year ending June 30, 1892, who has it benefitted but the Armour combine? Can any one cite us to any benefit to the producer? This huge combine, growing every day in its power, standing between the foreign market and the feeders of cattle, gathers all the profit into its greedy maw. When the export trade took 100,000 cattle annually, cattlemen got for finished corned beef \$5.50 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds. Now, with an annual export of 675,000 head, they get from \$4.00 to \$4.50 for the best cattle in the market."

Mr. Catron and the Sixty Days Poll Tax.

A good deal of very severe and very just criticism has been made of that provision of the school law requiring the payment of poll-tax sixty days before election, and affixing the penalty of disfranchisement for non payment at that date. Realizing the intense unpopularity and injustice of that provision the republican press has of late been industriously seeking to throw the responsibility therefor upon the democratic members of the Legislature, and particularly upon the democratic house. To accomplish this the most barefaced and stupendous lying has been practiced by the republican press, especially by the Santa Fe New Mexican, apparently on the theory that the more flagrant and outrageous the lie, the more persistent and persuasive it should be the assertions in its behalf.

The fact is, as shown by the legislative records, that Mr. Catron, the republican candidate for delegate in congress, was himself the author of that sixty days and disfranchisement proposition.

The poll tax provision of the original school bill is as follows:

Sec. 36. That a poll tax of one dollar shall be levied upon all able bodied male persons over the age of twenty one years for schools purpose. It shall be the duty of the county assessor to make out separate lists of all persons liable to pay a poll tax in each district, and certify the same to the clerk of the several school districts, whose duty it shall be to collect the same and said clerk shall receive ten per centum of all money collected from poll tax. The district clerks are hereby empowered to bring suit in the name of the district for the collection of the same if not paid within sixty days after said list have been received by the treasurer. Provided, That it shall be illegal for any persons to vote at any election who has not paid his poll tax for the currency year, and said payment must be made in the case of general election, one day previous to said election day.

This bill passed the council on Feb. 4, 1891. The reports of legislative proceedings, as published in the official documents are very meagre but fortunately we have the daily reports as published by the Santa Fe New Mexican, which are somewhat elaborate, and as that paper has always been friendly to Mr. Catron and has lately gone so far in demonstration of that friendship as to deny his paternity of the sixty day clause of the school bill and to change it upon the democrats, its testimony of two years ago, before this controversy came up, may now be considered good. We quote from the New Mexican of Feb. 5, 1891, fourth page, third column, giving the debates of the previous day in the council on the school bill as it had passed the house and then under discussion in the council, as follows:

"In Sec. 36, where it read the poll tax must be paid one day before any general election, Mr. Catron moved to make it sixty days, otherwise the candidate would have to pay the tax. Ayes 2, nays 10."

Mr. Catron and Pedro Perea were the only members voting for this amendment, and the school bill of 1891 passed requiring the payment of the poll tax one day, instead of sixty days before the day of election.

But Mr. Catron did not give it up so. Again on Friday, Feb. 13, 1891, as shown on page 176 of the journal of the council, is the following entry:

"By unanimous consent, Mr. Catron introduced council Bill No. 134, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish common schools in the Territory of New Mexico and creating the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The bill was read a first time by title and under suspension of the rules read a second time by title and referred to committee of the whole."

This bill contained the sixty-day clause, with other amendments.

The committee of the whole reported the bill back on the same day and it was passed by the following vote: ayes 8, nays 2—Mr. Catron voting aye. On Feb. 25th the bill came back from the house with some valuable amendments, not, however, affecting the sixty day clause. That was retained as introduced by Mr. Catron, and the bill again passed, and again by

Mr. Catron's persistent effort and vote.

The poll tax clause of that amendment as finally passed, is as follows:

Sec. 4. That it shall be illegal for any person to vote or attempt to vote at any election who has not paid his poll tax for the current year, and said payment must be made, in case of a general election, at least sixty days previous to such election.

The utter folly, not to characterize it by a harsher term, of the republican press in its brazen assertion that the democrats are responsible for the mischievous provision requiring the payment of the poll tax sixty days before election, thus becomes apparent and flagrant. This record shows that responsibility where it belongs, upon the man the republican party has elected for its most conspicuous standard bearer in New Mexico. Having been defeated in his effort to incorporate that provision upon the original school bill, he aggravates his offense and adds to his responsibility therefor by introducing a subsequent and amendatory bill containing that provision. As introduced it contained practically nothing else that he wanted, that being apparently his sole purpose. The scope of the original bill was materially enlarged and the occasion taken advantage of to make much needed amendments in other respects.

It is well enough to say here that the friends of the public school were in a measure forced to adopt that feature of the amendatory bill in order to insure the adoption of needed amendments to the original bill, as it was apparent that the opposition to the public school was of that character which made this concession necessary to its passage through the republican council.

For some time past a wool commission house of Philadelphia, Justice, Bateman & Co., have been sending out weekly a document purporting to be a quotation of wool prices in that market, but which is really a campaign document. The circular of August 20, 1892, gives a table showing comparative price of the same grade of wool in London and in the United States since 1868, the high tariff on wool having been enacted in 1867. This table shows that upon an average the American wool during the past twenty-five years sold 51 per cent. higher than the same grade of Australian wool in London. To show the utter unreliability of this table we only need refer to the fact that American prices between 1868 and 1878, before specie payment was resumed in this country, are given in American currency, then depreciated from 33 per cent down to par when specie payment was resumed. For instance, in June, 1868, the currency price of Ohio medium washed wool in the United States was 60 cents a pound, while the gold price was only 40 cents a pound, showing a depreciation of one third, and even in December, 1875, the depreciation was 12 per cent. No statistician desiring to afford correct information will base comparisons upon currency prices in this country and gold prices in Europe during that time.—Stock Grower.

Mr. Howells will begin in the November Cosmopolitan, a department under the attractive title: "A Traveller from Alturia." Those who have seen the first two papers think they will equal in interest and in their wide appeal to all classes, the Breakfast Table Papers of Br. Holmes. In order to give the necessary time to this work, Mr. Howells has turned over the detail editorial work to Mr. Walker.

The last census shows that while 83,163 lawyers received \$35,000,000 every year in fees, 87,000 ministers got only \$6,000,000.

Jarley—Smutter, did you ever try a gameter in your house? Smutter—Yes, and generally found it guilty too.—New York Herald.